THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1773. THE NUMBER 392.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To the PARLIAMENT *of* VIRGINIA.

GENTLEMEN,

NAMES have an influence upon things; it is by hearing often of the *attributes* of Kings that we forget that they are men; it is becauſe we have heard ſo much of the *unlimited* power of parliament in Britain that ſome people have thought it wrong to limit it in Ametica; it is becauſe ſome of the rights of the colonies have been founded upon *charters* that theſe colonies have been ſuppoſed to be upon the ſame footing with *incorporated* towns; it is becauſe our ſupreme legiſlative bodies in America have been called aſſemblies, or houſes of burgeſſes, that they have been treated as inferior to the legiſlative body in Britain; and laſtly, it is becauſe of our later birth that we have been abridged of the privileges of children, to which the relation we bear to our King entitles us, in common with our brethren and fellow ſubjects in Britain.

As you claim the honour of your being the firſt of the colonies that aſſerted its excluſive legiſlative power, I have taken the liberty of addreſſing this letter to you, to requeſt that you would ſet another laudible example to the colonies, by burying the name of a houſe of burgeſſes in that of a parliament. This innovation is the more neceſſary at the preſent juncture, from the late revival of the claim of the Britiſh parliament to tax us, through the medium of the Eaſt India company. I need not tell you that you poſſeſs all the powers of a Britiſh parliament over your own colony. You have no ſuperior but the King, or his repreſentative who reſides amongſt you. Should you acknowledge the power of the Britiſh parliament to tax you, you will have no ſecurity againſt the encroachments of the firſt parliament in America that ſhall become more powerful than yourſelves. The Britiſh parliament is nothing but your elder ſiſter. Affection is due to her; but obedience is a tribute due only to the King. You derived your parliament, with all its free and ample powers, from a contract equally ſolemn and binding with that ſigned by King John, at Runny Mead. You have nothing to fear for centuries to come, while you continue under the protection of the crown. You are defended againſt its encroachments by the power you have derived from the people. Your parliament is the *ſole* palladium of *your* liberty. Should the King of Britain ever invade your rights, he ceaſes, according to the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, to be King of the dominion of Virginia.

Theſe are ſentiments of true loyaly as well as liberty. They are deſigned to reſcue your parliament from the uſurped juriſdiction of your elder ſiſter, and to place it, under proper limitations, in the hands of the King. Did the miniſters of our Sovereign fully comprehend the nature and extent of their maſter's prerogative in America they would impeach that man for high treaſon who firſt touched the right of the Britiſh parliament to tax the colonies.

This, gentlemen, is the only baſis upon which you can claim or ſupport your privileges. In the diſtinctions which have been aimed at, of external and internal taxes, there are inexplicable difficulties which have ſerved only to weaken the nerves of patriotiſm in America. No ſuperior wiſdom or eloquence will be neceſſary to explain or enforce your claims while they are ſounded upon the ſimple principles of the Britiſh conſtitution. The ſyſtem of the Britiſh empire can only be regulated by theſe principles. If wheels are thus taken out of a wheel, the ſingle hand of juſtice will be ſufficient to ſet the whole machine in motion. Wiſdom will hardly be neceſſary to keep it in order.

HAMPDEN.

MRS. RIND,

BE *pleaſed to inſert the following ſerious queſtions, decently put forth, with a deſire that they ſhould be duly conſidered, and accommodated in anſwer, conſiſtent with good ſenſe, as well as juſtice to the community, by the repreſentatives of the colony, in their next meeting in aſſembly.*

FIRST, Was the tax of three ſhillings a hogſhead laid on tobacco exported intended ſolely for the redemption of any paper money emitted when that tax was laid? Or was it alſo intended to oblige an importation of ſpecie into the colony?

Secondly, If it was ſolely for the redemption of any paper money emitted at the time of laying the tax, how came the law to leave it in the option (according to the tenor of the acts of emiſſion) of the inſpectors, whether one penny of that emiſſion intended to be redeemed ſhould ever be paid in for that tax or not?

Thirdly, If the law laying that tax alſo intended to oblige the importation of ſpecie by the exporters of tobacco, how could a legiſlation, always declaring, on every emiſſion of paper money, by way of preamble, that ſuch emiſſions was the only rational ſubſtitute, in the then ſcarcity of ſpecie in the country, ever expect that individuals could do what a whole community, in none of its powerful legiſlative modes, could even attempt to do, with the leaſt ſucceſs?

Fourthly, Again, if that was the further purpoſe of the tax, would it not have been more rational for the individuals to attempt that intended importation of ſpecie, by letting them have the free uſe of their ſtaple commodity, than to keep it up as a ſecurity for that very tax to be paid in ſpecie, which could not be obtained by the whole community, in all their well known endeavours?

Fifthly, Again, if, under the certain ſcarcity of ſpecie, the ſtaple on which this tax for redemption is laid, is to be thus mortgaged, or kept up, till ſpecie can be got by the individuals to pay the tax, how is the redemption of this paper emiſſion ever to be effected?

Sixthly, Again, what can the law mean by the allowance of five per cent. to the inſpectors for collecting the tax, when they have it in their power, and moſt of them do really ſo oblige the individuals, that they pay the tax with what ſpecie they can run in debt for, before they will allow a hogſhead to be delivered out of the warehouſes? Collection generally implies, in every other inſtance in the colony, ſomething more than the bare receiving a tax on the head of a hogſhead, moſt unhappily firſt compelled by law to ſtand the fiery trial of every ſpecies of reſentment, only guarded againſt by a flimſy cobweb oath, before it can be allowed to be merchantable, even among ourſelves, and then obliged to remain as a mortgage or ſecurity for the proprietor's doing ſuch a ſeeming impoſſibility to a whole community, unleſs mere accident alone ſhould furniſh him with ſpecie, to pay a tax laid on it, to redeem a note which he could readily pay in, was it to be received.

Seventhly, Further, on the foregoing circumſtances in the queſtion, it is referred to thoſe in the legiſlation, who may be well acquainted with the powers of numbers, to conſider whether five per cent. for thus ſimply receiving, and not collecting a tax according to any known practice (but where the inſpectors ſhall deign a favour) is not an adequate inſurance againſt the riſk that may be run in taking bad money, by any tolerable knowledge in paper money?

Eighthly, Whether the inſpectors, by ſuch a power ſo peculiarly exerciſed (as they are not the only receivers, and, indeed, never the collectors, but as they pleaſe, of the public taxes, payable into the treaſury) ſuch as demanding and compelling the payment of ſpecie for the tax, before they will deliver one hogſhead of tobacco, *may* not, by ſome artful league with mercantile genius, well verſed in the ſiniſter modes of gain, have greatly contributed to the preſent demand of bills of exchange for ſpecie at 25 per cent. when the current diſcount of the country has run from 30 to 35 per cent. which may have well enabled them to pay theſe taxes to the treaſury in paper money, bought up, with very little riſk run in ſo doing? If theſe things *may* be ſo done, the predominancy of gain among mankind muſt forever demonſtrate, to the leaſt prudence, in preſuming that they *are* ſo done, eſpecially as at preſent the treaſurer ſeems to be a ſtranger to the inſpectors refuſing the paper money. Certainly then it becomes a moſt weighty queſtion, Whether any law or laws ought to be ſuffered to exiſt in a community, bleſt in its inheriting a Britiſh freedom, that ſhall thus countenance, not to ſay empower (though they are things equal in their effects) the actual grinding its individuals out of a ſum often equal to 10 per cent. for the payment of this tax in ſpecie, impoſſible otherwiſe, in the preſent ſituation of things, ever to be ſo paid, and of courſe evidently to the deſtruction of numbers who have not ſpecie, by an oppreſſive detention of their only general ſtaple produce; the poſſible foundation of ſome very mean ſales of the commodity in the colony, or I am much miſtaken?

All arguments advanced to mitigate the hardſhips couched in the above queſtions, which tell us "that the treaſury can exchange our paper for ſpecie," muſt (to carry any weight) eſtabliſh a real falſhood in that dignity, who, it is to be hoped, always knew the ſcarcity they aſſerted to be true; for if they demonſtrate any thing, it muſt be that there was no ſuch ſcarcity, by ſuppoſing it not ſo in the treaſury, and advancing a capacity there of making the exchange. Of the ſame ſort nearly are thoſe arguments, which alledge "that ſpecie may be got for bills in any neighbouring colony or province," becauſe it muſt be preſumed that a thing can never be looked upon as ſcarce which is to be had by a journey of a few miles, eſpecially with repreſentatives conſulting public good. Beſides, though poſſibly here and there a perſon may be ſupplied by his bill with ſpecie; for Heaven's ſake, what can the generality of bills be drawn on, when ſo principal a ſtaple of the country is not permitted to be exported, before the tax is paid in ſpecie?

I have carefully digeſted the above queſtions from the murmurs and diſtreſſes of my fellow individuals, and have done it now before a probable meeting of the aſſembly, from a full perſuaſion that the ſenſibility of our repreſentatives will be active and conſiderate in applying a ſpeedy remedy, before this real and almoſt univerſal evil already ſhall gangrene into a civil diſtraction, ſimilar to what was felt when the unhappy inſpecting law firſt took place. If any one thinks I am only moved by a perſonal feeling, let him enjoy ſuch his wilful miſtake. My conſtant care, I hope, will never leave me without the cork jacket of independence, that will forever prevent my drowning at leaſt, eſpecially in any ſtorm that we ſhall unhappily raiſe in our community by our own public indiſcretion, or want of a proper foreſight; and though I ſhall forever bluſh at ingratitude, yet I cannot deſert my duty to my country, ſhould that country even *grow fond* of ſuch an infernal complexion.

SABINE HALL, *October* 25, 1773. } LANDON CARTER.

WARSAW, *Auguſt* 2.

LAST Saturday ſentence was expected to have been paſſed on the perſons accuſed of being concerned in the plot againſt his Majeſty's life. The hall of juſtice was crowded with people of all ranks and ſexes, when his Majeſty unexpectedly appeared, and harangued the commiſſioners in a very nervous and moving ſpeech, which drew tears from the whole audience, and is worthy of being recorded, as it ſhews his religion, humanity, and generoſity. The following is the ſubſtance of his ſpeech: "It is true that a regicide ought never to be pardoned; for as the fate of the whole nation depends upon the Prince, he that makes an attempt upon the Prince makes an attempt upon the whole nation; but as, during theſe ſix years, the Poliſh nation has been in the utmoſt confuſion, and the greateſt misfortune, the ſupreme authority was the matter of diſpute; a confederacy was formed, which blindly bore arms againſt their King and father, meaning, at the ſame time, that they were oppoſing a tyrant; the ſubjects following their chiefs for no other reaſon than to preſerve their country and liberty, and being alſo forced to it, cannot be looked upon but as ſubjects and ſoldiers, and therefore pardonable; that the chiefs themſelves, ſome of them led by their miſtaken notions, and others by treacherous views, ought to be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity; but as he himſelf was the perſon injured, and the accuſer, he inſiſted that not one of his ſubjects ſhould ſuffer for his ſake, for he freely forgave them all their black deſigns againſt him; but this pardon he does not grant as by royal authority, to ſhew his power, but he pardons them as a chriſtian, that when he bows his knees before the throne of mercy, he may be able to ſay, with a clear and unſpotted conſcience, "Forgive my treſpaſſes as I forgive them that treſpaſs againſt me." The paſſing ſentence was poſtponed, and the King again earneſtly requeſted the commiſſioners not only to ſpare the lives of the criminals, but even to acquit them, as he forgave them all, preſent or not preſent. But ſtill we do not know how the matter will end.

Berlin, Auguſt 7. By the motions that have been obſerved amongſt our troops, at different times, within theſe laſt eighteen months, and by the warlike preparations which have been carried on through all his Pruſſian Majeſty's dominions during that time, it ſeems paſt all doubt that peace will not continue long. All the new troops are ordered into the different fortifications, and the old ones have received orders to march towards the Poliſh territories. Magazines are

forming in such abundance that a war of ten years continuance would not consume them; and within this fortnight orders have been given for altering all the soldiers muskets to enable them to fire more expeditiously, and that their shot may do execution at a greater distance.

Barcelona, July 18. Some days past we had an execution here, and the priest asking one of the malefactors, who was not of the popish communion, what persuasion he died in, he replied, *I die in full persuasion that all mankind are knaves.* The priest did not enquire any farther.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 11.

The piece on DUELLING shall have a place in our next.

☞ *The members of the society for the advancement of* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE *are requested to meet at the Capitol on Wednesday the 24th of* November, *at ten o'clock in the morning.*

JUST IMPORTED,
IN THE BLAND, Captain DANBY,
And SELLING, *at the lowest* PRICES,
At the subscriber's SHOP, *in* Williamsburg,

AN assortment of PLATE and JEWELLERY, consisting of table and tea spoons, tureen, punch, and pap ladles, paste, shoe, knee, and neck buckles, silver ditto, corals, seals in gold and silver, buttons in ditto, paste and christal earrings, lockets, plain and ornamented, plated spurs and buckles, paste pins and combs, watch chains and keys, broaches, rings, &c. &c. 3 JAMES GEDDY.

STOLEN *out of the subscriber's shop, or given to a person through mistake, a* SILVER WATCH, *with a* SILVER DIAL PLATE, *maker's name* Kipling, London, 3723. *I should be obliged to all masters who follow the watchmaker's business, that, should the above watch fall in their way, they will be kind enough to stop it; and any person that brings it to me shall have* TWENTY SHILLINGS. *JAMES GEDDY.*

DENBIGH, November 8, 1773.

I FORBID all HUNTERS, and others, from ranging upon any part of my land. The hunters who, to oblige the Reverend Mr. Hubard, join their hounds with those he keeps, may take notice that I forbid their pursuit of GAME through any part of my land, and forewarn them from suffering their dogs to come thereon, at their peril.

1 WILLIAM DIGGES, senior.

AS the partnership of Stark and company has been dissolved near two years, and it is now absolutely necessary that the debts due to the above partnership should be paid, I hope those indebted will discharge their several accounts, which will otherwise be put into the hands of a lawyer.

THEODERICK BLAND.

THE subscriber has given up his share of the debts due Stark and company to Dr. Bland, to whom the debtors are desired to make payment.

WILLIAM STARK.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 11, 1773.

THE *subscriber has on hand about eight or nine hundred pounds sterling worth of* GOODS, *which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.—It will be taken kind in those who have neglected paying their balances to my attornies, during my being in England, if they will now pay them to me, as I have suffered much by such neglect. No further indulgence can be expected.* *3 *GEORGE PITT.*

ANY *gentleman who can inform me of the average price of slaves at public sales in the fall and winter, 1767, will greatly oblige me by a letter on that subject as soon as may be.* *JAMES MERCER.*

RUN away from the subscriber, last month, a Negro man of the name of TOM, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, much the appearance of an Indian, has one of his teeth out before, and one of his feet has been much burnt, as also one of his arms, and, as well as I can recollect, on the same side of the foot. His hair is of a different kind from that of a Negro's, rather more of the Indian's, but partaking of both, which, though short, he frequently ties behind; had on a Russia sheeting coat and breeches, a red cloth jacket, rather the worse for wear, and a white linen shirt. The said slave is by trade a cooper and shoemaker, is remarkably fond of drink, and if indulged, will certainly get drunk, and when so, is apt to be very talkative, is a very artful fellow, and will, I imagine, attempt to pass for a freeman. His connections are mostly in Halifax and Charlotte counties, and, I presume, he will make that way. Whoever will convey the said runaway to me, in Amelia county, living near Rocky Run church, or so secure him that I may get him again, shall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS, besides what the law allows, if taken in Virginia, and if brought from another colony, TEN POUNDS.

2* DOROTHY JONES.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 1, 1773.

ALL *persons indebted to the partnership of* Cocke *and* Wray *are requested to discharge their respective balances without delay. They hope this notice will be sufficient, to prevent farther trouble.* 3

TO BE SOLD,

THE houses and lots in this city, belonging to my father's estate. For terms apply to

2 JOHN TYLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE having appeared a sentence or two in the conclusion of an ADVERTISEMENT in this gazette of the 28th of October, which hint at a *certain Canadian*, the same must acknowledge, that at first the language seemed strange to him; but after a moment's reflection on that short paragraph, he plainly perceived, both by its meanness of diction, and poorness of stile, to have come from some awkward and uncouth *Hibernian cottager*, and who, on account of that troublesome passion called envy, hath thought proper, and that in a most gross manner, to question him concerning his abilities in his business. The purport of that invidious clause being looked upon not only by himself, but by many others, as a most ungenerous and envious piece of *gasconade*, in order to engross the unwary credulity of many, to whom the truth may not be very obvious, and will sometimes escape the nicest enquiries, he shall entreat it as a favour of his wellwishers, lest they should think him ungrateful, to listen to an observation or two, which, in all probability, will serve to remove the doubt of the unguarded assertion of his most revered master, THE PALACE STREET PUFFER. And first of all, he would be glad to ask that ingenious and skilful *Irishman*, who repeatedly makes his boast and so much values himself on having served a regular apprenticeship in *his own dear country*, and thereby sufficiently enabled to have taught him his business, whether it were not lucky for him, nay, he might venture to say extraordinary, to have met with an apprentice, whom he was just going to initiate into the knowledge of his art, that finished and compleated, as far as comes within the limits of his profession, the *last* of the *three* carriages which he makes mention of may be seen at the palace. He would further ask that *fair* and *ingenuous Hibernian*, in his most honest thinking moments, if this *certain Canadian*, who must necessarily be guilty of ingratitude not to acknowledge this great obligation he unknowingly has brought himself under, were not the sole instrument in inventing a piece of work, quite upon a new model, for a customer, and if it were not approved of by every body that saw it, especially by the gentleman for whom it was designed, and, in particular, praised by that bold *falsifier*. Strange, that a man should belie his own conscience!

My wellwishers, I hope, will not look upon these few plain truths as merely to frustrate and disappoint the malicious designs of an envious man, but also to baffle any future attempts that may be made by the said *Hibernian* to depreciate my abilities, and lessen my credit, being fully persuaded it will never be the case, unless it be through the instigation of malice, supported by *IRISH IMPUDENCE*. I am the public's devoted humble servant,

3 *PETER HARDY.*

*** The subscriber has got an exceeding good workman, both in the coachmaking and wheelwright business, which will enable him the sooner to complete the demands of such as will favour him with their orders.

THOSE indebted by open accounts to the store lately kept by the subscriber in Port Royal are requested to come and settle, pay off, or give bond, as he will be under the necessity to order suit on all accounts which may be open after November next. He has for sale seven hundred and forty pounds sterling value in DRY GOODS, which he will either barter for tobacco, corn, wheat, or West India goods, or sell on credit at a very low advance, the purchaser giving bond and approved security to

4 ROBERT GILCHRIST.

NORFOLK, *November* 8, 1773.

THE subscriber has a VESSEL that will sail for Madeira early in December. He proposes being in Williamsburg at the meeting of the merchants, when he will be much obliged to his friends for their orders for wine, &c.

2* MATTHEW PHRIPP.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Williamsburg, an English servant named SAMUEL JOHNSON, a baker, of a thin visage, a little round shouldered, has dark brown hair, tied behind, and had on a light coloured cloth coat and jacket, blue breeches, much dusted with flour, a black handkerchief round his neck, and his hat coked pretty long before. He is subject to liquor, and very fond of talking and singing when drunk. Whoever brings the said servant to me, or secure him in any public gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of forty shillings. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him out of the colony. JOHN DRAPER.

Hampton, November 9, 1773.

A CERTAIN person, who called himself Saunders, and who came from Norfolk, applied to me about three weeks ago to hire him a horse, in order to go to Williamsburg: I readily consented to hire him a small grey mare, with a thick mane, and unbranded, together with a Virginia made saddle, and a new bridle, on his assuring me that he would shortly return her, as also the money for the hire. But being since informed, from good authority, that the said Saunders is a notorious gambler, and that he has left Williamsburg, and gone either to Petersburg, or Richmond, I hereby offer a reward of 40s. for the mare; or for the man and mare 6l. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and appears to be about 25 years old; had on a chocolate coloured coat, and black silk breeches.

2* THOMAS WOOTTON.

FOR CHARTER,

THE snow HOPEWELL, JOHN AYLES, burthen about 340 hogsheads, or 10,000 bushels. For terms apply to

t f GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, October 25, 1773.

RUN away from the subscribers, at Mr. Lewis Ball's, on the 14th of October, 5 convict servant men, which were taken from on board the Taylor, yesterday morning, at Four Mile creek, viz. *Oliver Martin*, 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, brown complexion, born in Ireland, by trade a housecarpenter and joiner, and had an old brown coat, red waistcoat, and trousers; he is peart and well looking. *Jonathan Boothman*, 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, an Englishman, dark brown complexion, and had on a white cotton waistcoat and trousers; he has a thief look. *Paul Preston*, 30 years of age, 5 feet high, born in Pennsylvania, sandy complexion, and had on a blue waistcoat and black lasting breeches; well looking. *John Thompson*, 35 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, born in New England, dark complexion, and had on a blue waistcoat, cotton ditto, black breeches and trousers; of a surly look. *John Gagahagan*, 43 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, an Irishman, black complexion, and had on a light coloured coat, leather breeches, and blue waistcoat; well looking. The first mentioned four are all seamen, and the latter a grocer. Whoever takes up and secures them, or any of them, so as we may get them again, shall have twenty shillings reward for each, if taken within 20 miles of Richmond, and if farther, forty shillings for each. All masters of vessels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying either of the said convicts out of the colony, at their peril.

4 SAMPSON & GEORGE MATHEWS.

THE subscriber, in King William county, has on hand, for sale, a quantity of good Madeira WINES, both of London and New York quality, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, and will take in pay either wheat, corn, peaze, bread, or flour, at the market prices.

2 BENNETT CRAFTON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George a Mulatto boy named Jacob, and says he belongs to Captain James Walker, who bound him to George Trotter, of Brunswick; he appears to be about 15 or 16 years age. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges. 2* HENRY BATTE.

JUST IMPORTED FROM LONDON,
In the BLAND, *Captain* DANBY, *and to be* SOLD, *at my* SHOP, *in* WILLIAMSBURG,

A LARGE and compleat ASSORTMENT of DRUGS and MEDICINES, the best and freshest in their kinds: Doctor Norris's antimonial drops, at five pounds per dozen, or fifty shillings the half dozen, Keyser's pills, at 12s. 6d. a box, James's fever powders, Turlington's and Fryer's balsam, Doctor Hill's pectoral balsam of honey, Godfrey's and Freeman's cordial, essence of waterdock, elixir bardana, Daffy's, Squire's, and Stoughton's elixirs, Jesuits and Bateman's drops, Anderson's and Lockyer's pills, Greenhow's tincture for the gums and teeth, ditto for the toothach; also best Durham flour of mustard, saltpetre, fine sallad oil, sago, saloop, anchovies, capers, olives, and pickled walnuts, fine jar raisins, currants, figs, candied ginger, nutmegs, barley sugar, white and brown sugar candy, black pepper, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, mace and nutmegs, a large quantity of gold and silver leaf, best London lancets, smelling bottles, ivory and pewter syringes, tooth brushes, Prussian blue, verdigrease, red and white lead, vermilion, &c. &c. &c.

3 WILLIAM PASTEUR.

*** I am in want of a NEGRO CARPENTER, and will give a good price for one that I like.

ELKANAH DEANE,
COACHMAKER,
HAS FOR SALE A NEAT
POSTCHAISE AND HARNESS,

almost as good as new; also a neat single CHAIR and HARNESS, entirely new, which he will sell cheap for ready money, at his shop in Palace street: Where gentlemen may be supplied with carriages and harnesses of every kind in the coach or chair way, completely finished, and agreeable to appointment. He likewise repairs carriages and harnesses, and the PAINTING BUSINESS is done in the most elegant manner, having now procured as good a hand as he has met with since his residence in America.—In my former advertisements I mentioned where I served a regular apprenticeship, namely, to Mr. JOSEPH CARNCROSS, in the city of Dublin, and carried on the coachmaking trade for several years at home; also, that on my coming to America, I made, in the city of New York, for his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, a coach, phæton, and chaise, which may now be seen by any gentleman that has an inclination. I chuse to be thus particular, as there is a certain *Canadian*, who resides near the Madhouse, and tells of his long experience in Europe, but never was one yard nearer to it than he now is, nor in his life ever saw three four wheel carriages made till within these two or three years, and the whole of his knowledge, I can venture to say, without any presumption, he gained in my shop. I return my most sincere thanks to the gentlemen and ladies of Virginia, who have favoured me with their commands, and they may be assured I will always make it my study to please 3*

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, in Chesterfield county, containing 1800 acres, together with a fine apple orchard, and a great quantity of meadows and marshes, with fine fishing and fowling; it lies within about five miles of Petersburg, and six of Osborne's. Likewise another tract of land, lying in the said county of Chesterfield, containing 1600 acres, well timbered, lies level, and, with a very little expence, may be erected on it a very fine grist mill, on Swift Creek; it is quite convenient to Petersburg or Osborne's, not exceeding six miles to either. I will sell this land altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser. Also a tract of land, in Amelia, containing 1250 acres, well set out with buildings, having on it a very good dwellinghouse, kitchen, and all necessary out houses, together with a fine apple and peach orchard, and an exceeding good grist mill; the plantation is in good order for cropping. Any person inclinable to purchase the above mentioned tracts of land may know the terms by applying to me, in Chesterfield county.

3 JOHN RANDOLPH.

IN obedience to a decree of the Honourable the general court, we hereby give notice that we shall meet at Mr. Peter Lambkin's, in Amelia county, on the 8th of December next, in order to state and settle the accounts between Edward Thweat, and Katy his wife, plaintiffs, and William Covington, and Amy his wife, defendants, agreeable to the said decree.

Lyddal Bacon,
John Winn,
John Aylett,
Samuel Garland,
John Gray.

3*

At a general court, held at the Capitol, Oct. 13, 1773.

Edward Thweat, and Katy his wife, plaintiffs, against William Covington, and Amy his wife, defendants, } in chancery.

THE decretal order of the last court not being complied with, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered that Lyddal Bacon, John Winn, John Aylett, Samuel Garland, and John Gray, Gentlemen, or any three of them, do proceed to perform the same exparte in case any of the parties shall fail to attend them, after advertising the time and place appointed for that purpose three times in the Virginia Gazette. * 3 BEN: WALLER.

RUN away, last Sunday morning, from the subscriber, an English convict servant named Joseph Lloyd, by trade a house carpenter and joiner, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, is a little round shouldered, has short light brown hair, and has had the smallpox favourably, the pits being broad and shallow. Took with him a German oznabrig frock and waistcoat, a shirt and two pair of long breeches, white shirt of Irish linen, a frock of blue fearnought, with plain white metal buttons, a Virginia cloth waistcoat, kersey wove, of black and white, and a pair of black cloth breeches. A reward of three pounds will be paid for conveying him to me at Morattico, in Lancaster county, or proportionably for securing him in a public gaol, and giving timely notice thereof. Masters of vessels are hereby forewarned not to carry him out of the colony, or to detain him on board any vessel whatever.

3 RAWLEIGH DOWNMAN.

For CHARTER, *to any port in* EUROPE,

THE ship RITCHIE, William Robertson, master, burthen about 380 HOGSHEADS of TOBACCO; she is immediately expected at Hampton. For terms apply to Neil M'Caull, who will be in Williamsburg about the 5th of November. 3

TAKEN up, in Amelia, on the fork of Great Nottoway river, a sorrel mare, 4 feet high, with a blaze in her face, neither docked nor branded, and has one eye out. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s. * THOMAS PHILLIPS.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Hampshire courthouse, on the 8th day of March next, being court day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the following tracts of LAND in that county, to wit, 800 acres on the north branch of Potowmack, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland; 400 acres on George Andis's mill run, adjoining Andis's land; both tracts being mortaged by Mr. Joseph Watson to Mr. Garret Meade of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for a sale. The purchaser will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watson, with a general warranty from Mr. Watson, conveyed at the sale by

* 3 The SHERIFF of HAMPSHIRE.

*** These lands were advertised to be sold on the 2d Tuesday of September last past, and postponed, but they will certainly be sold at the time now mentioned.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has got an extraordinary good painter, who understands his business as well as any man in the colony. He is a good limner, landscape painter, &c. and an excellent hand at painting of coats of arms and cyphers on carriages. He can also paint any kind of pictures as well, and as much to the life, as those imported from England. Those that want such painting may depend on having it done in the best and most expeditious manner by applying to me, in Newcastle. 3 CHARLES TINSLEY.

To be SOLD, by auction (or privately) on Thursday the 11th of November next, being the day after the fair, on the premises,

THE LOT whereon Hogg and Rowland lately kept store, on the top of Shockoe hill. There is on it a new storehouse conveniently formed for either the retail or West India trade, with two side sheds, a lodging and counting room, and one of the best cellars in this colony. Also a dwellinghouse, 16 feet square, and just finished, has a very good room below for a single man, and a good lodging room, with a fireplace, above stairs, and a cellar underneath that will well answer the purpose of a kitchen; there is likewise a good granary and stable, entirely new. It is on the main country road, where no commodity is brought to town from above but must come by the store door. It is a high, pleasant, and healthy situation, and commands one of the most beautiful prospects in the colony. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and agreed on at the day of sale. 3

RICHMOND, Oct. 12, 1773. } ZACHARIAH ROWLAND.

THE subscriber, from several years experience of the very bad management of overseers, together with his own want of a proper knowledge in the business of either the farmer or planter, though in possession of lands extremely well calculated for growing wheat, tobacco, or Indian corn, has come to the resolution to offer for sale the following tracts of land, all of which may be entered upon next Christmas, viz. That beautiful seat and plantation on Mattapony river, in King & Queen, whereon John Robinson, Esquire, late treasurer, lived, containing 1381 acres of high land, and about 600 acres of very valuable marsh; also a very good geared water grist mill, in proper repair, the toll of which maintains near sixty in family, besides several horses, stands within a hundred yards of the river, and at a small expence might be constructed into a very convenient merchant mill. The improvements on this seat, as I am credibly informed, cost better than 5000l. and is exceeded, in point of conveniencies, taste, or situation, by very few in the colony, and so well known that a particular description is unnecessary. The marsh is remarkably high and rich, and the subscriber, intending to reclaim the whole, has already done a considerable length of very substantial bank, a good deal of inland marsh is already laid dry and in meadow; and, from the trial he has made, is well satisfied that reclaiming the whole is very practicable, and at a far less expence than what is generally thought to attend works of that nature. Another very valuable tract of land, lying in the county of King William, formerly the property of Colonel Bernard Moore, and known by the name of Woromoakoke, containing 1780 acres, and running near three miles on Pamunkey river; the soil is remarkably good for either wheat, tobacco, or corn, and is generally allowed to be as convenient and valuable a plantation as any, for the quantity of acres, in the lower parts of the country. There is on this tract a dwellinghouse 70 feet by 20, in which Col. Moore formerly lived, with many good and convenient out houses, and very fine peach orchards. Also, belonging to and adjoining this land, there is a good water mill, very lately rebuilt, on a fine and constant stream, sufficient to carry two pair of stones in the driest times; she stands centrical between both branches of York river, and not above a mile from either, with navigation from Mattapony up to the mill, and is capable of being made a very valuable merchant mill. When the late speaker's administrators advertised some part of this tract in two several parcels, they say of the lower part, containing 586 acres, "it abounds with such a quantity of white oak, that it is thought one thousand pounds worth of plank and staves may be got off it." *(See Gazettes of May 10, 1770.)* One other tract on Roanoke, in Mecklenburg county, known by the name of Black's Ferry, 65 miles from Petersburg, about 250 acres of which are remarkable rich low grounds, and well adapted for growing, good tobacco, also a very fine natural meadow, and good range for all manner of stock. There is at this place a public ferry, established by act of assembly, already very profitable, and promises to be as much so as any on the river, being thought the nearest from Petersburg, Blandford, &c. to the large tobacco settlements in Bute county, and other places in North Carolina. On the two first plantations there are and will be put in the ground about 250 bushels of wheat, and as the mills do more than maintain all the hands necessary to keep on these plantations, all the corn made thereon will be for market. There are large stocks of all sorts at all the three places, which the purchasers may have, with corn, fodder, hay, and most sorts of plantation utensils. The terms of sale are, one eighth of the consideration money next Christmas, when deeds are passed, and possession given, one other eighth the April term following, and the remaining three fourths to be paid in three equal annual payments, without interest, on bond, with satisfactory security, given to 3 WILLIAM BLACK.

ALL persons indebted to John Hunter, late of Norfolk borough, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscriber, of said borough; and those who have any demands against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be discharged.

3* JOSEPH HARDING, administrator.

RICHMOND, September 22, 1773.

THIS is to acquaint all merchants and others, owners and occupiers of corn mills, in North America, that James Appleton, of Liverpool, has, in consequence of his advertisement, received large orders for French BURR STONES from the different settlements where wheat is usually ground, and given content, both in price and quality. In hopes in future for a continuance, he farther acquaints them, that about two months ago he returned home from France, where he fixed on a vein; one of the quarries is of a grey or rather whitish kind of burrs, hard and of a fine open grain, not of a red or rotten kind, or solid flints; but free, open, and porous, and not ragged, which are the proper kind for grinding wheat cool, and preserving the condition and colour of the flour, and grinding most expeditiously. It also clears the bran, and makes few middlings, provided those millwrights that are not well experienced in these kinds of stones will follow his directions in furrowing them. These directions he always sends out, both for the instruction of the millwright and miller. He has also farther to acquaint them that he has found out a new method of preparing his *plaister of Paris*, which renders the backs of the stones hard, and not so liable to damage in their passage, &c.

*** Burr stones, when at work, ought to carry well of corn under them, and do their business in running easy and light upon it, and free from much heat, as the contrary hurts or destroys the flour, by causing its spirit to evaporate, which can never be recovered, and thereby makes dark, bad flavoured, heavy laden bread. This may be avoided if the geers run easy and proper in their diameters, with a steady head of water, and a tolerable miller, as few stones will run steady, and hold it a considerable time, without his touching the lift or lighter batt. On the contrary, the more the lift or lighter batt, and the feed wants attending and altering, the more improper the geers; particularly in their diameters. These circumstances are mentioned, that in case of complaints the ladle may easily be fixed on its proper horse. 3

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in Berkeley county, containing 550 acres, with a stone dwellinghouse two story high, has two rooms on each floor, and a passage, a closet, and a fine dry cellar the bigness of the house, with several useful plantation houses. The situation is equalled by few, and exceeded by none in that county; the fertility of the soil is such that very great crops of corn, wheat, and tobacco, may be made, and with much less labour than is generally used in the lower parts of Virginia. There is meadow ground, which may be overflowed at pleasure; also a young thriving apple orchard, and a most excellent mill seat. There is about 50 acres of this land cleared, and under a good fence. The terms may be known by applying to me, on the premises. 3* SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

WOOLLENS.

JUST IMPORTED in the Kingston Packet, Joseph Turner, master, a few bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of low priced BROADCLOTHS, DUFFILS, FRIZES, with suitable trimmings, a few bales of DUTCH BLANKETS, and a quantity of SEINE TWINE; which I will sell on reasonable terms, for ready money, or short credit.

t f JOSHUA STORRS.

PURSUANT to the will of Mr. John Smith, deceased, will be sold on the following days, viz. On Friday the 3d of December next, at the testator's plantation in King William county, a valuable stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, together with a large crop of corn, fodder, and plantation utensils. And on Tuesday the 7th of the same month, on the premises, a very valuable tract of land lying in Henrico county, on the Brook Swamp, about four miles from Richmond, and known by the name of Pickenocky, containing, by an old survey, 200 acres, one hundred of which are very rich, well timbered low grounds, drained by an extraordinary piece of dam work, and the place is in good order for cropping, having a sufficient quantity of wheat now sewed thereon; likewise the stocks of all kinds, together with the crop of corn, fodder, and plantation utensils. And on Tuesday the 21st of December, on the premises, a tract containing above 2000 acres of rich, well timbered land, lying in Goochland county, on James river, near the mouth of the Great Bird, and opposite to Elk Island, having on it a plantation sufficient to work sixteen hands, and the soil very suitable for tobacco, wheat, and corn. This land will, in order to suit the purchasers, be divided into several lots before the day of sale. At the same time and place will be sold 91 valuable SLAVES; 15 of which belong to the estate of Mr. Joseph Smith, deceased; likewise a large stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, together with the crop of corn, fodder, and plantation utensils. One half of the purchase money for the lands to be paid the 1st of May next, and the balance 12 months after that time. Credit for the slaves, stocks, &c. will be allowed till the 1st of July next, the purchasers giving bonds and security, which are to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. If either of the above mentioned days of sale should prove unfair the public may depend that the sale will be the next succeeding fair day.

t d f WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor of John, And administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased.

For SALE, and may be entered on at Chriſtmas,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in Culpeper containing about 3300 acres; there is a conſiderable quantity of rich low grounds ſuitable for tobacco and grain, with good houſes of all ſorts, and land ſufficient cleared for 25 hands. The above tract is convenient to church, mill, and courthouſe. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the money, and twelve for the remainder.

3 CHARLES GRYMES.

TAKEN up, in Auguſta, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder C, is a natural pacer, and 8 or 9 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. 10s.

* ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER.

TAKEN up, in Orange, near the foot of the Ledge, a bay horſe, branded on the near buttock W. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 15s.

* JOHN SNELL.

TAKEN up, in Hanover county, a ſorrel mare, with a blaze face, neither docked nor branded, appears to be 3 years old laſt ſpring, about 4 feet 5 inches high, and is wild and ſkittiſh. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

** WILLIAM TALLEY, junior.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

WHEREAS the *GENERAL ASSEMBLY* ſtands prorogued to the ſecond Thurſday in the next month, but I find no urgent occaſion for their meeting at that time, I have, therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's council, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, farther to prorogue the ſaid Aſſembly to the firſt THURSDAY in MAY next; at which time I require their attendance at the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg aforeſaid, this 19th day of October, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD ſave the KING.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

WHEREAS I have received information that one John Collins *did ſome time the laſt ſummer, without the leaſt provocation, murder two Cherokee Indians, while with too much ſecurity they were refreſhing themſelves in the houſe of his father Hezekiah, who was an inhabitant of South Carolina, and that the ſaid John Collins has ſince fled from juſtice: To the end, therefore, that ſo atrocious an offender may meet with his juſt reward, I have thought proper, by and with the adviceof his Majeſty's council, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, to offer a reward of 50l. current money to the perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and bring to juſtice the ſaid John Collins. And I do moreover give notice, that for the ſame ſervice the Governor of South Carolina has offered a reward of 200l. the currency of that colony, and General Haldimand, and Sir James Wright, 100l. ſterling each. And in caſe the ſaid John Collins ſhould come within this dominion, I do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and command all his Majeſty's officers, both civil and military, to exert their beſt endeavours to apprehend and convey him to the public gaol; in which all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects are to be aiding and aſſiſting, as they ſhall ſeverally anſwer the contrary at their peril.*

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, this 14th day of October, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD ſave the KING.

A SOBER diligent *JOUNEYMAN BARBER*, who underſtands wigmaking and hairdreſſing, will meet with good encouragement by applying to me, in Williamſburg. *WALTER LENOX.*

†‡† Or I would gladly purchaſe the remainder of a *SERVANT's* time, if he is well acquainted with the above buſineſs. *W. L.*

FOR SALE,

THE tenement at preſent occupied by Captain JamesGunn, in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, on the north ſide of the falls of James river, with a number of convenient houſes upon it, well adapted for either a merchant, tavernkeeper, or private Gentleman, rented at forty pounds a year; alſo the public ſtorehouſe at the ſame place, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the ſame town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the ſame, known by the deſcription of No. 799; alſo the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Mancheſter or Rocky Ridge, on the ſouth ſide of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joſhua Storrs of Richmond, or to the ſubſcriber.

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, on both ſides of Chappawamſick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the ſeat whereon the ſubſcriber formerly reſided. Theſe lands are ſituate four miles above Aquia warehouſes, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the ſoil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill ſeat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing ſtream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouſe, a great number of convenient outhouſes, good orchards, and ſeveral tenements in order for cropping. There are alſo 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was ſowed in timothy laſt fall and this ſpring. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will view the premiſes; and the ſubſcriber earneſtly entreats all ſuch to form their ideas of the value of this eſtate from their own obſervations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are ſome perſons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuſe themſelves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the maſk of friendſhip to the perſon injured. And the ſubſcriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received ſeveral ſevere injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a conſiderable ſum, made by the ſubſcriber himſelf, the other for an inconſiderable ſum, made by the perſon of whom he purchaſed one of the ſmall tracts, which mortgages are to be firſt paid out of the money ariſing from the ſale For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

NORFOLK, *September* 28, 1773.

WE *have lately imported a quantity of* EUROPEAN GOODS, *in ſmall aſſorted packages, which we will ſell at a low advance for caſh, or ſhort credit, viz.* KENDAL *COTTONS, SADDLERY,* IRISH *LINENS, OZNABRIGS, low priced HATS, CHECKS, ſtamped COTTONS, and SUITS of CLOATHS, with trimmings; alſo* RUSSIA *LINEN, DUFFILS, &c. We have likewiſe for ſale, a quantity of* CADIZ *and* LAMATTA *SALT, GINGER, PIMENTO, and choice LISBON WINE in quarter caſks.*

GREENWOOD, RITSON, AND MARSH.

FOR CHARTER,

THE *ſhip* NEPTUNE, ARCHIBALD WHITE, *maſter, burthen about 400 hogſheads, or 10,000 buſhels. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers.*

NORFOLK, October 12, 1773. } 5* JOHN GREENWOOD, JOHN LAWRENCE.

To be SOLD and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or leſs, on Pianketank river, in Glouceſter county. It is needleſs to be particular about it as it is the ſame I advertiſed laſt year and then gave a full account of it, ſince then I ſold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuſes to take it, neceſſity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me in Middleſex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reaſonable credit.

tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

NORFOLK, July 27, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber has lately received, on conſignment from the manufacturer, in bales of about 23l. ſterling each, a large parcel of KENDAL COTTONS, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, payable next April. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to him at the enſuing meeting in Williamſburg, or afterwards, by orders addreſſed to him here. JAMES INGRAM.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON,
tf THOMAS NELSON, jun.
HUGH NELSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thouſand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittſylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Roſe, of Amherſt, who will treat with any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and be empowered to make a legal title.

tf THOMAS LOMAX.

TAKEN up, in Fairfax, a large pied cow, with an overkeel in the right ear.

GERARD TRAMMELL.

TAKEN up, on Gooſe creek, Fauquier county, a ſmall bay mare, about 12 hands high, branded all round N, has a ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white, has on an old patched bell, with a double ſtrap and a double ſquare bucke, and ſhod before with old ſhoes. ISAAC ADAMS.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, an iron grey horſe, 4 feet 7 inches high, with a ſwitch tail and hanging mane, no perceivable brand, has a remarkable black ſpot near as big as a dollar on the right ſhoulder, and judged to be 10 or 11 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. * THOMAS ELLIS.

For SALE, ſundry TRACTS of LAND, in Orange county, North Carolina, namely,

FIVE hundred and thirteen acres on Dan river, formerly the property of George Lumpkins; has on it convenient houſes, good orchards, and a good quantity of fine low grounds.

147 acres on Hagan's creek, on which is a remarkable good ſeat for a mill, and is convenient to the above tract.

320 acres on Mill creek, which formerly belonged to Abraham Miles, has on it ſome improvements, and is good land for hemp or tobacco.

270 acres on North Hico river, which alſo belonged to Abraham Miles, and is exceeding good land.

Alſo one tract of land in this colony of 25 acres, being an iſland in Dan river, Pittſylvania county, which is ſaid to be the beſt fiſhing place on that river.

The above lands are about 140 miles from the falls of Appamattox. For a more particular deſcription of them, any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed by applying to Mr. Roger Atkinſon, or Mr. John Jones, at Peterſburg. I ſhall be in Williamſburg at the November meeting, and will there let ſuch as want to buy know the price for the whole, or any ſeparate parcel, and allow a reaſonable credit. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required at the time deeds are executed.

8 CHARLES YATES,

Attorney in fact for the aſſignees of Younger, Wilkinſon, and company.

FREDERICKSBURG, September 15, 1773.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſtmoreland, the 12th of Auguſt laſt, an Iriſh convict ſervant man named MATTHEW THARP, by trade a gardener, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, much pitted with the ſmall pox, has ſhort dark hair, but generally wears a dark wig over it clubbed; had on, and took with him, a pair of leather breeches, light coloured cloth coat, old ſtriped jacket, ſeveral white and oznabrig ſhirts, one check ditto, an old brown holland coat, ſtriped holland trouſers much ſtained, ſhoes and ſtockings of many ſorts, a hat almoſt new, with a band and buckle. This fellow was convicted laſt June Oyer court was a twelvemonth for horſeſtealing. Whoever will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I get him, ſhall receive the above reward. I have been credibly informed that ſome time after the ſaid Tharp eloped, he went down to Williamſburg, and applied to John Randolph, Eſquire, for a paſs, which he obtained.

JOSEPH PEIRCE.

WOOLLENS.

THE ſubſcriber has now upon hand ſeveral bales of coarſe woollens, properly aſſorted for a ſtore, from 60l. to 80l. ſterling value. Alſo a large quantity of coarſe cloths and trimmings, in ſmall bales, from 3s. 6d. to 12s. per yard ſterling, which he intends ſelling by the bale, or retailing by the piece. I alſo expect more coarſe woollens in very ſoon of all ſorts. I ſell at a low advance for caſh, or ſhort credit. Any perſon applyng to me, at Mr. John Woodſide's, in Norfolk, or at the general courts, may depend on being ſerved to ſatisfaction.

JOHN STONEY.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at Dunmore courthouſe, on the 4th Tueſday in November next, being court day, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, 250 acres of LAND, about two miles from Woodſtock, adjoining the lands of Samuel Bailey, formerly the property of Capt. Burr Harriſon; alſo a tenement in ſaid town, now in good repair, in poſſeſſion of a tenant at will, together with a ten acre lot thereto belonging, as a common. Theſe lands were mortgaged by Mr. Joſeph Watſon to Mr. Garret Meade, of the city of Philadelphia, who has obtained a decree for a ſale. The purchaſer will have Mr. Meade's right under Mr. Watſon, wit a general warranty from M. Watſon, conveyed at the ſale by

* 3 The SHERIFF of DUNMORE.

*** Theſe lands were advertiſed to be ſold on the 2d Tueſday in Auguſt laſt paſt, and poſtponed, but they will certainly be ſold at the time now mentioned.

TAKEN up, in Stephenſburg, Frederick county, a ſorrel mare, about 3 years old, has a bald face, and her hind feet are white; ſhe is unbranded, and ringed. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

* LEWIS STEPHENS.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1773.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 20.

WHEN the Empreſs Queen has compleated her robbery in Poland ſhe propoſes to retire from the world and apply herſelf to nothing but acts of devotion. Her Majeſty ſhould recollect, that when her great anceſtor Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, was ſeized with the like hot fit of royal reſignation, he had ſoon very ſufficient cauſe to repent it; for immediately after he was abandoned by all his courtiers, his income was ill paid by his ſon, the gloomy Philip, and he met with mortifications even in a cloyſter.

They write from Hague that the ſtates of Holland, Utrecht, and Guilders, have each of them voted his Poliſh Majeſty a preſent of 2500 ducats, as a ſupport during infractions in his dominions.

The Prince of Wales is not ſuffered to read any newſpapers; however, by chance, happening one day laſt week to lay hold of one, in which was ſome account of parſon B——— fighting with the footman, he took occaſion to jeer the Biſhop of Oznaburg about it, ſaying, *you are a biſhop, and ſhould learn parſons not to fight.* The young biſhop calmly replied to the prince, *you are a general, and admiral, I take it: why then don't you learn the captains to fight, and then the parſons would leave it off?*

As a proof that the Scotch originally were neither ſlaviſh in their principles, nor enemies to freedom, is inſerted in the following authentic anecdote, taken from hiſtory. At Malcolm's acceſſion to the throne of Scotland, a nobleman preſented to him the patent of his privileges, entreating his Majeſty to confirm them; but the King took the patent, and tore it in pieces. The nobleman complained of this to parliament, who decreed that the King ſhould ſit upon his throne, and, in the preſence of the whole court, ſtitch the nobleman's patent together with a needle and thread.

The King of Pruſſia, we are told, is at preſent all complaiſance to the King of Great Britain: He does not now threaten about money due to him from us, but offers his ſervice What can ail this mean? Why, he is afraid we ſhould impede his ravages, and is willing to make us his friend.

It is ſaid the French have declared war againſt the Tuniſians.

The aboliſhing ſlavery in Bohemia is already attended with ſuch good effects, that it is thought that kingdom will ſhortly become the granary of the empire.

By ſome advices lately received from our ambaſſador at Peterſburg it ſeems that the Ruſſians expect to poſſeſs themſelves of Conſtantinople by Chriſtmas. There ſeems, however, little proſpect of this at preſent, but things that ſeem impoſſible to us may to them ſeem very attainable.

In exchange for Courland, the Duke of Biron is to hold Corſica as a fief dependent on France.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, *dated* Auguſt 6.

" According to credible advices, Europe will ſoon have a crowned head more. The part of Poland poſſeſſed by the Auſtrians will form a kingdom, which will be given as a dowry to an Auſtrian princeſs, who is to be married to Prince Henry of Pruſſia, who is to be veſted with the dignity of a crown; and in caſe he ſhould die without iſſue, his kingdom is to be incorporated to Pruſſia, by which means the houſes of Auſtria and Pruſſia would be entirely united by time, as the Emperor has no iſſue, and will, in all probability, remain unmarried."

It is reported that the miniſtry intend to give no oppoſition to the chuſing Mr. Wilkes at the next election for the lord mayor of London; ſatisfied that they can never withſtand his efforts with greater ſucceſs than at preſent, while his intereſt is ſo weakened, and their influence is ſo ſtrengthened, by the late defection of the patriots; and they are at length perſuaded, that when he has been permitted to enjoy the wiſhed for office, both he and the citizens will be more quiet for the future.

It is ſaid a certain courtier told Mr. Wilkes, the other day, that the miniſtry wiſhed him ſucceſs at the next election for lord mayor, as it would ruin his popularity. Tell your friends, replies Mr. Wilkes, I would have them clinch the buſineſs by reſtoring me to my ſeat in parliament; and whatever may be the conſequence to me, it will be the only chance they can have of becoming popular themſelves.

A few days ago, when his Majeſty, after the court was broke up at St. James's, was returning to Kew, an elderly man endeavoured to preſent a petition to him, but the King's horſes taking fright, the wheels of the carriage paſſed over the poor old man, and broke one of his legs. He was carried to the Weſtminſter Hoſpital.

The ſpirit of oppoſition to government, which has ariſen in Ireland, is ſurpriſing. The patriots, tired of thoſe little factions in which they uſed to be divided, are uniting in a formidable and firm body, for the buſineſs of the next ſeſſion of parliament; ſo that the lord lieutenant expects very warm work, and it is hoped he will not be diſappointed.

A long ſtruggle, during the whole courſe of the winter, being indirectly made againſt Lord North by the Bloomſbury party (with Lord Gower, who wants to be firſt lord of the treaſury, at their head) to no purpoſe, a direct application was made, a few days ago, to a great perſonage, whoſe reply was, " I have the greateſt good wiſhes for my Lord Gower, but the experience I have had of my Lord North's ſervices leaves me under no neceſſity of making a new trial."

There never was known ſo few Engliſh families at Lyons, Bruſſels, Paris, or Verſailles, as are at thoſe places this ſummer. We are glad to hear that the Engliſh nobility and gentry begin to ſee their folly in ſpending their money amongſt our enemies. Certainly they may find amuſements in their own country full as ſatisfactory as they can at the above places, which muſt heighten that ſatisfaction, by knowing that in ſpending their money at home they relieve thouſands of poor people who otherwiſe would be ſtarving.

In Europe, ſays a correſpondent, there are *ſix and twenty languages* at leaſt. *Four* of them are derived from the Latin; that is, Italian, French, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe. *Eight* of them from the antient Teoniſk; that is, Saxon, Dutch, Engliſh, Daniſh, Norwegian, Swediſh, Icelandiſh, and Greenlandiſh. *Eight* more from the antient Illyrick; that is, Dalmarian, Sclavonian, Carniolan, Bohemian, Hungarian, Poliſh, Muſcovite, and Tartar. And *ſix* more to theſe; that is, Albaneſe, Byſcayan, Welſh, and Iriſh, together with the modern Greek and Turkiſh. This is allowed to be a pretty exact enumeration of the languages of Europe.

Auguſt 24. A correſpondent obſerves that ſhould the Duke of Richmond go over and reſide in North America, as has lately been ſuggeſted, he would ſoon be the moſt conſiderable ſubject that ever lived in any country, and ſtand a very good chance for being an emperor in a few years.

It is reported that General Paoli has very recently refuſed the moſt flattering offers from the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Nothing can more evidently prove the ill conduct or miſmanagement of the affairs of the Eaſt India company than their becoming exporters of tea to America; a paltry tranſaction, unworthy of one of the greateſt aſſociated bodies in Europe. *How are the mighty fallen!*

The miniſtry are much embarraſſed at this time how to take an active part in the troubles on the continent, without riſking a war with ſome of the parties, as the keeping their faith with the courts of Verſailles, Vienna, Peterſburg, Berlin, and the Porte, ſeems a matter of much concern, in our preſent ſituation.

The known worthineſs of the Earl of Dartmouth gives hopes that the difference between the mother country and the colonies will be amicably adjuſted.

The whole revenue of the civil officers that are to go out to India, together with that of their ſeveral dependents, have been calculated by an Eaſt India proprietor, generally well informed, and they appear to amount to no leſs a ſum than 200,000l. a year.

The King of Poland being a bankrupt before his civil liſt is ſettled is an unuſual phœnomenon.

Commodore M'Kenzie is not to have the command in India, as it has been reported. That worthy officer had the promiſe of the King, but the refuſal of Lord Sandwich.

Yeſterday about noon a courier arrived in *great haſte* at the French ambaſſador's houſe, in Great George ſtreet, from Paris, and was almoſt immediately ſent off again to France.

Though an expreſs was received at the Earl of Dartmouth's office from Boſton the 12th inſtant, not a word has yet tranſpired, which gives room for much ſpeculation, as the humour of the Boſtonians is not at preſent a very mild one.

We are informed of the Emperor of Germany having raiſed a very conſiderable army. There are various conjectures of its deſtination; but nobody can be certain to any particular place, as every thing is done in the moſt profound ſecrecy.

It is the general opinion of all perſons converſant in plantation matters, that if the affairs of America are not entirely adjuſted the next meeting of parliament the trade of Great Britain to that continent will be entirely cut off.

A correſpondent obſerves that Great Britain will ſhortly be obliged to a ſpeedy declaration of her intentions reſpecting a war, as the greateſt hoſtile preparations are become general all over Europe.

It is ſaid the colony agents have been given to underſtand that if any further oppoſition is made to the meaſures of government the ſeveral bounties paid for the encouragement of American produce, on their importation to Great Britain, may probably be withdrawn.

Yeſterday a meſſenger was diſpatched to Lord North from St. James's to his country ſeat, in conſequence of which his lordſhip is expected in town tomorrow.

We are informed that the yearly balance of trade with the kingdom of Portugal is computed to have leſſened near 300,000l. within the laſt 12 years.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *dated* Auguſt 14.

" We are aſſured here that repreſentations have been lately made to the court of Verſailles by the miniſters of Great Britain and the States General, reſpecting the naval armament ſtill kept fitting out for ſea at Toulon, when the French miniſtry aſſured thoſe two miniſters that that armament was not intended to act againſt either of their maſters, but was meant to defend the intereſt of France, which it was apprehended would be ſoon attacked on the Mediterranean.

It is reported that an ambaſſador from the Grand Signior is very ſhortly expected in England, and that no definitive reſolutions will be taken in regard to the war between the Turks and Ruſſians till he arrives.

Diſpatches of a very ſerious nature are arrived from France.

Some buſineſs, it is ſaid, is now negotiating between the King of Sardinia and the King of Great Britain. This buſineſs our wiſe Dutch politicians, or rather our wiſer Engliſh politicians, who date this advice from the Hague, ſay, may probably be of ſuch a nature as to enable us to diſcover the deſigns and projects of the courts of France, Spain, and Pruſſia.

We are informed that Mr. Hume is going to continue his hiſtory of England to the preſent period; and we are alſo convinced that Mrs. Macaulay will.

The Emperor of Morocco demanded of our court the aſſiſtance of ſeveral engineers and warlike ſtores for his intended new works, which has been refuſed. Should a war take place between us and Spain, it is very likely the ſupply of proviſions to Gibraltar will be ſtopped, which will be of very fatal conſequence to us.

Orders are ſent to the Tower for 2000 ſtands of ſmall arms to be got ready for exportation to Jamaica, on government account, with all ſpeed,

It may be depended on that neither the coin act, nor the Eaſt India regulating bill, will undergo any alterations this winter.

It is an undoubted fact that the Dutch have received orders for upwards of 500 tons of ſhot and ſheils for the uſe of the French, half of which, it is ſaid, are for Spain.

Orders are given from the war office for three regiments of foot to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark, on the firſt notice, for New England.

An offer has been made, on the part of the Porte, highly advantageous to the commerce of theſe kingdoms, on certain conditions, which are now under conſideration; and a reſolution is ſaid to be taken to have and keep up a reſpectable ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from MARYLAND.

" This province is in a flouriſhing condition, and what greatly contributes to it is the unanimity and good underſtanding that ſubſiſts between the governor and the aſſembly. Frederick county is amazingly improved, and the induſtry of the German emigrants is aſtoniſhing. We have now got into the art of making good cheeſe (the beſt upon the continent.)

" We have plenty of ſtocking and worſted weavers in Frederick town, and our church is the only one in the province that has got a ſteeple. We are in hopes of having a port law, and have the trade eſtabliſhed at Baltimore, St. Mary's, and Benedict; at preſent it is diſtributed all over the province."

The friends to the diſſenters, we are told, intend to repeat their motion for a repeal of the thirty nine articles next ſeſſion.

We learn that a very important geographical diſcovery has lately been made with regard to the Eſkimaux, by the crew of a veſſel juſt arrived at Amſterdam from the coaſt of Hudſon's Bay, which fell in with Capt. Phipp, off Terra de Labradore. The ſkipper happened to be well acquainted with the Greenland tongue, and, from his intercourſe with the Eſkimaux, has confirmed a ſuſpicion, long ago entertained by Wormius, and other learned men, viz. that the laſt mentioned natives, and the inhabitants of Greenland, are one and the ſame people.

It is aſſerted that the Duke of Grafton has intimated of late an intention of reſigning his office of lord privy ſeal. There is not a ſtateſman of them all who can ſmell out an impending revolution in political arrangement with more preciſion than the intelligent, diſcerning, and noble Fitzroy, who has hitherto moſt judiciouſly kept out of all ſcrapes.

A large account of arrears due in Holland laſt war, for hay and ſtraw, is juſt arrived here, and likely to cauſe ſome diſturbance.

The indiſpoſition of the Grand Signior is of ſo dangerous a nature as leaves very little hopes of his recovery.

The King of Portugal has juſt iſſued an edict, whereby all widows turned of 50 years of age are reſtrained from marrying again; becauſe, ſays this edict, experience proves that women of that age commonly marry young men of no property, who diſſipate the fortunes which ſuch marriages put them in poſſeſſion of, to the prejudice of the children, or other near relations of their wives.

A gentleman returned from the iſland of St. John's, in the gulph of St. Lawrence, aſſures us that the ſettlers turn themſelves to the farming buſineſs, and

that the ſoil is rich, and produces crops of the fineſt wheat in America.

It is computed that no leſs than 120 conſiderable merchants, bankers, and traders, have been abſolutely ruined ſince June 1772, owing to ſpeculation, made bills, and every ſpecies of deceitful credit.

A gentleman of note, lately from North America, has ſaid, that to his certain knowledge the court of France has two or more gentlemen of obſervation in almoſt every province on that continent, who have the Engliſh language, with a friendly engaging deportment, and are very induſtrious in removing from the minds of the coloniſts the old bugbear ideas which have hitherto prevailed in North America, viz. "That the Pope and the Devil are inſeparably connected with French faith, French alliance, and French commerce!"

A correſpondent ſays Sir John Dalrymple is much talked of as being likely to go over governor of Boſton; as it is at preſent thought rather unſafe to truſt our colonies in any other hands than thoſe of *faithful Scotchmen.*

Extract of a letter from Dublin, *dated* Auguſt 16.

"All the evils which Dean Swift predicted now appear to have befallen this unhappy country. An empty treaſury, a famiſhed poor, and the ſtaple manufactures of the kingdom declining apace. The ſpirit of emigration hath ſeized our people, and the ſeveral counties hitherto famous for the reſidence of the linen manufacturers, are now almoſt dwindled into dreary waſtes. The land lies uncultivated; and notwithſtanding the landholders have, by lowering the rents, tried to pacify the minds of the people, and induce them to continue at home, yet ſcarcely a veſſel ſails from Ireland, bound to any of the plantations, but what is filled with multitudes of uſeful artiſans, their wives and children. It is to be hoped that ſome method may be taken to put a ſtop to ſo alarming an evil; for if the numbers of inhabitants conſtitute the riches of a ſtate, Heaven knows, Ireland will ſoon be the pooreſt country under the canopy of Heaven."

The death of Mr. Wheatley, to whom the *precious* letters of Meſſieurs Hutchinſon and Oliver were addreſſed, hath providentially proved highly ſerviceable to Great Britain and her colonies. Had that gentleman not obliged us by his departure to the regions unknown, the infamous deſigns of a *treaſonable cabal*, might have been carried into execution; at leaſt, the Americans would not have been able ſo clearly to diſcriminate, between their ſecret and avowed enemies. It is now evident to demonſtration, that a fatal blow was aimed at the liberties of America; they were, in Mr. Hutchinſon's ſtile, to be *abridged.*

Orders are given for ſhipping off a quantity of goods for America, to diſtribute among the chiefs of the Indian tribes in alliance with Great Britain.

Auguſt 27. It is reported that ſome important and unexpected buſineſs is to be taken into conſideration by the cabinet tomorrow, relative to recent diſpatches from the courts of France and Spain.

It is aſſerted that the much talked of addition of 200,000l. to the appointment of a great perſonage will be ſolicited early in the next ſeſſion of parliament.

Yeſterday a council was held on American affairs, but nothing deciſive, it is ſaid, was agreed on, owing to the various accounts received from thence.

The governors of Jamaica, Gibraltar, and Minorca, have received orders to repair to their reſpective governments within a month from this date.

One thouſand pounds per annum, it is ſaid, are to be added to the appointment of the new governor of Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Auguſt 20.

"By a Scheveling boat I have an opportunity of ſending you this important information, that by a courier, arrived laſt night at the Hague from Paris, Madame Barre is diſgraced. The Choiſeul party are triumphant, and war will be declared againſt England in leſs than ten days. The H—— and V—— now ſend orders to ſell inſtantly out of our funds."

Extract of a letter from Paris, *dated* Auguſt 17.

"Our Charge d'Affairs is poſitively ordered to leave London, and to give directions for the ſale of every thing belonging to our ambaſſador. Our Commiſſaries de Chevaux are ordered to leave England, with all the horſes bought up for the ſervice of our cavalry, and to diſcontinue their contracts, as they now ceaſe. A marſhal of France will leave Paris tomorrow, and command the camp of 40 battalions now forming at Liſle. Another marſhal is appointed to the command of our grand camp. All our officers are poſting to their quarters, and we are now chanting the veſpers of a glorious war, which we regard with the ſame certainty as ſunriſe."

They write from Cadiz that the military operations ſtill go on all over Spain.

It was yeſterday reported that a meſſenger is diſpatched to our ambaſſador at the court of Madrid to demand the meaning of the warlike preparations going on in the ſeveral ports of Spain.

The frequency of couriers paſſing to and from the different courts of Europe, with the many conferences and cabinet councils held, give reaſon to think that ſomething extraordinary is on the carpet.

Great bets are laid that war will be declared before next Chriſtmas.

Loſt, from a late act of parliament, the meaning of the words "*reaſonable wearing.* Whoever has found it, and will bring it to any of the printers, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded by *ten thouſand tradeſmen.*

Tueſday laſt died, at his ſeat at Hagley, in Worceſterſhire, GEORGE LORD LYTTLETON, Baron Frankley, of an inflammation in his bowels, in the 64th year of his age. His lordſhip left one ſon (Thomas) now Lord Lyttleton, and one daughter (Lucy) married to Lord Valentia, of the kingdom of Ireland. If the moſt amiable character can draw a tear from his countrymen, his lordſhip truly deſerves it. He was a tender huſband, fond father, a true patriot, and a ſincere chriſtian.

Yeſterday a board of admiralty was held, at which Lord Sandwich preſided; and it is ſaid inſtructions were ſent to the dockyards for expediting the men of war intended for the Mediterranean.

It is expected, that in conſequence of the laconic refuſal given by a great perſonage to Lord Gower, his lordſhip will reſign.

We are told that 1,380,600l. were iſſued for *ſecret* ſervices during the laſt ten years of Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration. If Lord North would oblige us with the ſum total of the money iſſued for *ſecret* ſervice during his adminiſtration, it would be a means of ſolving thoſe difficulties that ariſe from our not knowing how government appropriates the large ſums of money that are annually raiſed.

Character of the late King of Pruſſia, drawn up by his ſon, the preſent King: "He knew no other policy than probity, and was ſo religious an obſerver of his engagements, that neither private intereſt nor ambition were liſtened to, when he was called upon to fulfil them."—Character of his preſent Majeſty of Pruſſia, given him by all the world: "He knows no rights but his own, no pretenſions but the houſe of Brandenburg, no rule of juſtice but his own pride and ambition."

ANECDOTE. The late King, who was very fond of Lord Cheſterfield, could not help, however, now and then ſparring with him. He brought his Majeſty a patent that was to be filled up, and recommended from the Duke of Newcaſtle, for a certain candidate, who had great borough intereſt. The King had in ſome degree promiſed it to the Counteſs of Yarmouth for one of her creatures. His lordſhip expoſtulated, and endeavoured to ſhew the ill effects of giving it to any other than the Duke's friend; when the King cried, in a pet, "Give it to the Devil if you will." Upon which his lordſhip immediately filled up the blank with the Devil, and then read "George the Second, by the grace of God, &c. to his truſty and well beloved friend *the Devil*, greeting." This put the King into ſuch a humour that he readily conſented the borough monger ſhould be provided for.

B O S T O N, *October* 14.

Laſt Saturday, towards evening, a duel was fought on Noddle's Iſland, with piſtols, between Captain Maltby, of the Glaſgow man of war, and Mr. Finnie late lieutenant of marines on board the ſame ſhip, when the latter received a ball through his neck, but it is thought will not prove mortal.

A letter from Newbury Port, of the 10th inſtant, ſays, we have lately had our court week, when the novel caſe of Cæſar againſt his maſter, in an action of fifty pounds, lawful money, damages, for detaining him in ſlavery, was litigated before a jury of the county, who found for the plaintiff eighteen pounds damages and coſt; from which judgment the defendant appealed.

CHARLESTOWN (South Carolina) *October* 1.

Letters from Weſt Florida inform us that it is thought the ſeat of government will be removed to the Miſſiſippi, and that a new cuſtomhouſe is actually eſtabliſhed at Manchanck, where, it is expected, a regiment will be ſtationed. The tribe of Arkanſas, and ſome other Indians, who had reſided to the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi, being diſſatisfied with the Spaniards, are returned to the Britiſh territory.

His Excellency Sir James Wright, baronet, governor of Georgia, has been pleaſed to give directions for raiſing a troop of rangeas, to be employed in keeping good order among, and for the protection of, the inhabitants in the new ceded lands in that province, above Little River.

N E W Y O R K, *October* 28.

It is ſaid that the duty on tea intended for North America is, by order of the treaſury, to be paid in London.

Private letters from London mention the defeat of the Ruſſians by the Turks; but accounts are ſo various that we know not what to depend on.

Wheat is greatly fallen in England, on account of the large ſupplies from Maryland, and other ports in America. The very fine proſpects they have of plentiful crops in Great Britain has alſo contributed to reduce the price.

By letters from London, from good authority, we are aſſured that the Eaſt India company have determined upon ſending three veſſels with tea, one of them for Boſton, another for Philadelphia, and a third for this port; and it is moſt confidently aſſerted that no duty will be paid upon thoſe teas in America.

Several writers in the Boſton papers of the 14th inſtant expreſs the ſame ſentiments of the tea expected from London as the people at New York and Philadelphia, whoſe conduct they highly approve, and ſtrongly urge their countrymen to imitate. The maſters of all their London ſhips too, they expect, like thoſe of New York and Philadelphia, will refuſe to bring any tea to America, while the duty remains.

From Crown Point we are informed that the fire which in the month of April occaſioned the fortifications to be blown up is not yet extinguiſhed.

Yeſterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, many of the inhabitants were alarmed by an unuſual motion of the earth, which ſhook them in their chambers, and occaſioned a motion of china ware, glaſſes, &c. &c. affecting their minds with an apprehenſion of its being an earthquake; it was preceeded by violent rain, and immediately ſucceeded by very awful lightning and tremendous peals of thunder.

A letter from Barbados, of the 11th ult. ſays, "The legiſlature of this iſland have this day diſpatched a law for his Majeſty's confirmation, to make Barbados a free port; the ſtaple commodities of the iſland only excepted."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *October* 25.

We have the pleaſure of acquainting the public that the gentlemen appointed agents by the Eaſt India company, for the ſale of their teas in this place, have *wiſely* and *virtuouſly* determined to have nothing to do with ſo pernicious a buſineſs, while the teas are ſubject to a parliamentary duty, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America.

B A L T I M O R E, *October* 16.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Prince of Wales, Captain Morriſon, from Londonderry, with about 200 paſſengers, which make no leſs than 3500 that have left that port only within one year, and come to ſeek in our back extenſive and happy territory, peaceable and comfortable reſidences, which thoſe loyal and induſtrious people could not enjoy in their native land, from the *ill judged* oppreſſion exerciſed over that ſinking country by Great Britain. Let the deplorable ſtate of this once proſperous land fill Americans with wary apprehenſions, and rouſe them with animated warmth to reſiſt every attempt of parliamentary tyranny, under what ſpecious or plauſible pretext or guiſe ſoever it may be offered; for, the ſmalleſt reſtriction of our liberty admitted, ALL WILL BE LOST.

By a perſon juſt arrived from Red Stone we hear that the Shawaneſe and Delaware Indians have lately killed two white men to the weſtward of that place. The particulars of this horrid affair we are not able to communicate.

A correſpondent informs, that on the ſecond day of the late races at Annapolis, when bets were currently offered againſt Col. Lloyd's bay mare, Nancy Bywell, a gay young graduate of a northern college, deſigned for holy orders, rode up full ſpeed, while the firſt heat was running, and addreſſed an elderly gentleman with, "D—n me, Sir, an even bet of 20, (ſhaking a purſe of half Joes) that Nancy Bywell comes in the winning horſe." "Nancy Bywell comes in the winning horſe! ha! ha! ha! an excellent bull faith!" replied the gentleman. The college ſportſman not reliſhing the ridicule with which his propoſed bet was treated, and chagrined that the *bull* ſhould be imputed to his *collegial conſequence*, replied, "Z——ds! Sir, you are "all critics in *Maryland*, you take up folks before "they fall; I meant to ſay I'd hold 20 half joes that "Col. Lloyd's *bay mare* comes in the winning horſe, "and, by G—d, I'll double the bet on him," and ſo rode off to purſue the recreation of the ſod. *Quere*, Does not this ſpecimen of the collegian's genius declare that he has ſtudied the quality of horſes, and indeed *bulls* too, more than the nature and excellence of God, or the ſcience of divinity? And does he not therefore better deſerve to be ſworn into the order of jockeyhood than ſuffered to receive holy orders, and be inveſted with miniſterial function?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, *dated* October 9, 1773.

"The appointment of commiſſioners by the Eaſt-India company for the ſale of tea, in America, has taken place. Meſſrs. Wharton, Ingles and Brown, of this city, are the commiſſioners appointed for Pennſylvania. How theſe gentlemen will conduct themſelves on this occaſion we cannot yet determine, but unleſs they are dead to the ties of brotherhood, to every ſenſe of virtuous patriotiſm, which their injured country calls loudly for the moſt vigorous exertion of, at this alarming criſis; in ſhort, unleſs they are determined, as far as they can, to forge the horrid ſhackles of ſlavery for generations to come, and fix indelibly on themſelves and their poſterity a ſtigma, which the progreſs of time, far from obliterating will encreaſe with aggravated reproach and infamy, they will certainly make an honourable ſurrender of their factorſhips. A ſenſible piece, ſigned Scævola, addreſſed to the commiſſioners, has this day appeared, ſetting forth the evil tendency of the Eaſt India company's appointment of commiſſioners for the purpoſe of ſelling tea in America; a meaſure apparently pregnant with every miſchief that can endanger the freedom, and diſturb the internal tranquility of the colonies. Nothing, indeed, can be plainer than that this ſtep is intended to introduce unconditional parliamentary authority among us, the moſt eligible means to prevent which will be a ſteady adherence to thoſe principles which happily and generally influenced us to explode the obnoxious ſtamp act of inglorious memory, and, I truſt, have reaſon to believe, we ſhall here, to a man, ſtand firm in the cauſe."

October 30. On Friday, the 22d inſtant, four convict men, who ſome time ago barberouſly murdered their maſter, Mr. Archibald Moffman, were, purſuant to their ſentence, executed at Frederick town.